

HUNS ON DEFENSIVE NOW ALONG AISNE SALIENT AND ALLIES RAIN HEAVY BLOWS

Great Battle Slackens Down To Isolated Fights With Allies Gaining

NEW YORK, June 5.—(Associated Press)—The German drive towards Paris along the Aisne and Marne has been brought to a complete standstill for the present, this being virtually admitted even in the German official despatches, and the Huns now along the new battlefield are on the defensive against the counter blows of the Allies.

Yesterday the great battle deteriorated into a series of isolated engagements along the line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, in which the Allies were as frequently on the offensive as the Germans, while their attacks gained the greater ground. The Germans recaptured Pernant, between the Aisne and the Ourcq, and this was their only success of the day, while west of Chateau Thierry, south of Soissons and northwest of Soissons they were thrown back from ground previously captured. At other points along this western side of their salient their attacks were repulsed.

On the east side of the salient the Germans attempted a number of advances towards Rheims. In no instance did they make any gains of importance and in the majority of places they were beaten off with heavy losses.

BERLIN ADMITS HALT

Army men at Washington see the virtual admission of the German checks in the official despatches from Berlin, which for the first time since the Aisne offensive was launched makes no claim to advances but refers to repeated defeats of counters by the Allies.

Yesterday's official communiques from Paris report an appreciable slackening in the German offensive at all points along the Aisne salient, while the French have improved their positions at many points. Yesterday morning the Germans advanced at a number of places, but were later thrown back from all their gains and held at all points. There was fighting throughout the day and the German losses are reported to have been particularly heavy.

PRUSSIAN GUARD CUT UP

In the fighting on Monday the famous Prussian Guard was thrown into the action in the effort to break the French line. This division was met with a tremendous fire and was so badly cut up that it had to be withdrawn to be reformed.

There was moderate activity yesterday in Flanders and a heavy bombardment throughout the day of the British positions before Amiens.

A report of General Haig, forwarded from London, says that the British repulsed a series of German raids carried out in the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel, while to the northwest of that line the French met and defeated German raiders, who came forward in force. The French threw the Germans back and took a number of prisoners.

KIND KAISER IS SORRY FOR FRANCE

Should Have Accepted Peace He Offered Long Ago, He Says, Mournfully

AMSTERDAM, June 5.—(Associated Press)—"What suffering France might have spared herself had she accepted the peace offer made by me on December 12, 1916," said the Kaiser, during an inspection tour of the territory just occupied by the German army in its advance towards the Marne. His comment is reported by the correspondent at the front of the Berlin Anzeiger.

"France criminally rejected my proffer for peace," the Kaiser added.

The peace proposals referred to by the Kaiser were announced in a note sent to the Entente Powers by Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and made public by him in the Reichstag on December 12, 1916. The terms offered by Germany and her allies, "conscious of their responsibilities before God, before their own nations and before humanity," were for a peace on the basis of a return to the ante-bellum status.

Premier Briand of France replied that it was impossible to take this suggestion seriously. Russia and Japan made similar replies.

Premier Lloyd George, making his first announcement as premier in the house of commons, said that peace could be obtained by Germany only after repudiation had been made to France, Belgium and Serbia, denouncing the proposal of the Kaiser as an invitation for the Allies to put their heads into a noose. "The crimes of Germany can not be condoned by a few pious phrases concerning humanity," he said.

It was reported at the time that this peace proposal was actually that of Charles of Austria, who wished to sign a peace in Europe. The Kaiser visited Vienna to protest but was finally brought around to endorse the proposal.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY DESERT THEIR KEYS

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—The railroad administration now faces a "telegraphers' strike." President "Knockout" of the Railroad Telegraphers' Union, stated last night that only government intervention can prevent the men from walking out and leaving their keys within a few days.

TWENTY-FIVE SOLDIERS LOST IN SUBMARINING

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Official)—A revised report of the torpedoing of the American transport President Lincoln shows that the early reports of no losses among the troops aboard were incorrect. The revised list of the missing includes the names of three officers and twenty-three enlisted men.

FOUR FATALITIES AT AVIATION CAMPS

Series of Accidents to Students and Instructors Reported

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Four fatalities were reported today as many of the aviation camps yesterday, in accidents from which two were injured in addition to the four killed.

At San Diego, Instructor Stanley Coyle of Pennsylvania was killed in an air collision, the occupant of the other machine being seriously injured.

A plane in which Cadet George Mills of New Jersey was flying caught fire at the Montgomery flying grounds, falling to the ground in flames and killing the student-pilot.

Private John Egan of the aviation corps was killed in a fall at Houston, A. lieutenant in the machine with him was injured.

The fourth fatal air accident of the day was reported from San Antonio when Lieut. Joseph O'Malley of Missouri, in attempting a tail spin, crashed to the ground.

ENTENTE CHIEFS IN TRIBUTE TO WILSON

LONDON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—A tribute to President Wilson is paid in a statement issued last night by the supreme war council of the Entente, officially promulgated. The statement expresses the full confidence of the council in the ultimate outcome of the war, now that American aid is so fully forthcoming.

Complete confidence is announced in General Foch, the Entente commander-in-chief, and a tribute to President Wilson is expressed for his cooperation so completely with the Allies, shown in his speeding up of the transportation of American reinforcements and of his willingness to have these fresh troops brigaded with French and British regiments.

BRITISH WOMEN TO MAN AIR MACHINES

LONDON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Minister of Labor Roberts announced yesterday the intention of the British government to employ women as aviators.

CLEMENCEAU ENDORSED

PARIS, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Premier Clemenceau addressed the house of deputies yesterday on the war program of his government, receiving a vote of confidence. The chamber divided 377 to 110.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE

Disunion is always more or less prevalent during this weather. He prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colle and Churchill's Kennedy is prompt and efficient. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. —Adv.

BOYS CROWD THE RECRUITING OFFICES

All Youths of Twenty-one Must Register For Draft—Hawaii Not Yet Included

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Throughout all the Union with the exception of the Territories of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico the registration begins this morning of all youths who have reached the age of twenty-one during the past year and who have not enlisted in either the army or the navy. It is expected that nearly a million will register and of this number three-quarters of a million will pass the physical examination and be placed on the list of Class 1A for selective draft.

Yesterday was the last day when young America could volunteer for service and avoid the draft. Thousands thronged the recruiting offices throughout the country and the officers in these were swamped by the number of applicants.

A statement by Secretary Baker giving the estimate and outlining plans of the draft, reads:

"Probably three-quarters of a million men will be added to the American army in the making by the registration of boys who have reached the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917. This estimate is made by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder, who will direct the registration.

"General Crowder's estimate was based on the fact that almost 10,000,000 men registered last year. This number included all between twenty-one and thirty-one. Statistics collected by General Crowder's officers show that a little more than ten percent of these men were twenty-one years old. On that basis it is estimated by draft officials working under General Crowder that this year's registration will exceed 1,000,000.

"Of this number General Crowder estimates three-quarters, or about 750,000, will be available for military service, or physical defects, exemptions because of dependents and other bars to military service.

The Only Exceptions

"Under President Wilson's proclamation all male persons, citizens or aliens, must register. The only exceptions are officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy and marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in federal service, and officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

"General Crowder plans to have the local boards keep their offices open for registration purposes between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. Between these hours all young men who were born between June 5, 1896, and June 5, 1897, must register. These men are subject to the provisions of the selective service act under which the first registration was held.

"Medical students and divinity students, though exempt from draft, must register along with all other young men, citizens or aliens. Provost Marshal General Crowder said:

"Under the terms of the law signed by President Wilson students who were preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools and students who were preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical schools on May 20, 1918, are exempt from the draft.

"The law does not relieve such students from the duty of registering. Registration comes first, exemption afterward. It is absolutely necessary that these students register. The only young men not affected by the new law are those now actually in military or naval service."

SAME REGISTRATION IN HAWAII SOON

The President's proclamation calling for this registration specifically exempted those Territories where the original registration was not called a year ago. The call for registration in Hawaii will come in all probability within a short time, however, the original registration having been made here on July 31 of last year.

Yesterday's mail brought to Capt. A. Gooding Field the necessary blanks and instructions, which he is forwarding to the various local boards through the Territory, notifying these to hold themselves in readiness for the work.

In the meanwhile, boys who have reached their majority during the past year have their opportunity to enlist now in Hawaii and avoid the certainty of being drafted soon.

IRELAND'S CHANCE TO FURNISH MEN

DUBLIN, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Ireland now has its opportunity to escape conscription, a call for volunteers for the British army having been issued, which will make conscription unnecessary if adequately responded to. This fact is pointed out in the official recruiting proclamation issued from the Castle yesterday.

Ireland is asked to furnish voluntarily fifty thousand men at once, to be supplemented by drafts of one to two thousand men monthly should the need for them be apparent.

The opposition of the Irish to the Man Power Act is that it forces them to furnish men that would be furnished without compulsion if Home Rule be granted. Premier Lloyd George has pledged his government to enact a Home Rule Bill and to enforce conscription. The latter will not be done if Ireland furnishes her share of man power voluntarily.

DEATH COMES TO C. W. FAIRBANKS

Former Vice-President, Widely Known In Hawaii, Answers the Final Call

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS



INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, who has been ill with Bright's disease for some time, died at his home here yesterday afternoon.

All his children were at his bedside when the end came with the exception of his son Richard, who is a major in the American army and serving in France.

The distinction of birth in a log cabin, which illustrious Americans of an earlier day commonly had, was also that of former Vice-President Fairbanks. It is probable that he was the last of American statesmen to have been born in one of these humble cabins.

The one where he was born on May 11, 1852, was at Unionville Center, Ohio. It came during the war, when the funeral pyre for the future statesman. When Mr. Fairbanks was a boy of four, his father built a new home, and the one room log cabin was used as a carpenter shop. One day while the workmen were at lunch Charles wandered into the shop and carelessly threw a bunch of shavings into the open fire place. The cabin caught fire and when the boy realized his danger he was forced to scramble through a window.

Mr. Fairbanks traced his ancestors to the days of Oliver Cromwell, who counted "Payerbank" among his supporters. Jonathan Payerbank, the first member of the family to come to America, landed at Boston in 1636. Mr. Fairbanks' father was Loriston Monroe Fairbanks, a wagon maker of Vermont, who emigrated to Union County, Ohio. His mother was a sister of the late William Henry Smith, once general manager of The Associated Press.

The Fairbanks home frequently was the hiding place of runaway slaves and no blackman ever was turned away from the door. Fairbanks was eight years old when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Then followed the Civil War, the stirring scene of which the future Vice-President followed with keen interest.

His Own Cook

Fairbanks, at fifteen, entered Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio, sharing an attic room with the son of another farmer, and the two took their own meals. Fairbanks did not enter work to earn his first law books.

Soon after he was graduated, Mr. Fairbanks was appointed agent for The Associated Press at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, holding that position for one year. His most important assignment was the rally of the Democratic and liberal Republicans in 1872. This was one of the largest meetings of the campaign and was addressed by Horace Greeley. Later, in life he frequently referred with keen delight to his work as a newspaper man.

From Pittsburgh, Mr. Fairbanks went to Cleveland and completed his law course. In 1874 he married Miss Cornelia Cole, the culmination of a romance that began when both were members of the editorial staff of their college paper. To them were born five children, one daughter and four sons.

After marriage Mr. Fairbanks moved to Indianapolis and opened a law office. He took a deep interest in politics and assisted in local, state and national campaigns, managed Walter Q. Gresham's campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1888 and later labored industriously for Benjamin Harrison's nomination.

Friend of McKinley

In January, 1897 Mr. Fairbanks was elected to the United States Senate. He took his seat on March 4 the day on which McKinley became President. He became a close adviser of the President in the trying times before and during the Spanish-American war.

Among Mr. Fairbanks' greatest services to his country were those performed while he was a member of the United States and British joint commission, which dealt with the Alaskan boundary, lake fishing and other questions.

Mr. Fairbanks was recognized as one of the national leaders of the Republican party and as such was made chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Philadelphia national convention in 1900. He resigned from the senate March 6, 1905, having been elected Vice-President on the Republican ticket with Theodore Roosevelt.

While he was Vice-President, Mr. Fairbanks, in 1908, became a candidate for the nomination for President. He was defeated by Wm. H. Taft and after his term as Vice-President ended, he went back to the practice of law.

SUBMARINES RAID ATLANTIC COAST, SINK TEN VESSELS

Germany, Frantic Over Failure of Diver Campaign, Tries To Frighen United States Into Recalling War Ships

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Germany has carried the war to America.

Realizing that her submarine campaign of frightfulness upon which her people depended for victory, has proved a signal failure, and terrified by the knowledge that American troops by countless thousands are pouring over the sea to face her troops on the Western battlefield, she has brought the submarine warfare to this country. Since May 25 eleven American vessels have been sunk off the Atlantic Coast.

The submarine raid, for this time, is over, however, in the belief of Washington authorities, and it has failed signally in its object, that of preventing the transportation of American troops to Europe.

Five great submarine cruisers are believed to have been operating in American waters. Of these it has been reported that one has been captured and another sunk, but this report the navy department is unable to confirm.

The vessels that fell victim to the Hun sea pirates were all unarmed merchant ships, only one of which, the tanker Herbert L. Pratt, was of value from a military standpoint.

Vessels Sent to Bottom

The vessels sunk by the German submarines included four steamers and seven schooners. They were: Steamers—Winneconne, 1800 tons; Carolina, 8000 tons; Trexel and tanker Herbert L. Pratt.

The Pratt has been flooded and is being towed to port.

Schooners—Edward H. Cole, Jacob M. Haskell, Isabel H. Wiley, Hatfield Dunn, Edna, Hauppauge, and Samuel W. Hathaway. Of these the largest was the Hauppauge, one thousand tons. So far as is known, the only lives lost were those of sixteen of the passengers and crew of the Carolina who are reported to have been drowned during a thunder storm Sunday night while they had taken refuge in the Carolina's motorboat.

All of the vessels, except the Carolina, were sunk by torpedoes. The big steamer Carolina was sunk by gun fire. Hunters Swarming

Although it is believed that the raid is over and that the Hun submarines have retired to safer waters, and say away with American "sub" hunters. Fifty airplanes, great flocks of hydroplanes and scores of warships rushed to the scene of submarine activity as soon as it was reported that American vessels were being sunk.

Hundreds of other planes and dirigibles have left the coast, the aviation field to join in the search for the raiding squadrons. These were armed when they left the field, but will soon be equipped with bombs and machine guns. Many of the airplanes are manned by foreigners and by American aviation students.

Contrary to the usual German custom, the commanders of the raiding submarines showed a degree of humanity. No instances have been reported of life boats having been fired upon in accordance with customary Hun practice. Many of the survivors of sunken vessels were taken aboard the submarines and some of them were kept there for several days, later being sent adrift. Some of the survivors spent as much as eleven days aboard the submarine.

A coaster landed forty-eight survivors, some of whom had been U boat prisoners for several days. The crews of all vessels thus far known to have been sunk have been landed, with the exception of that of the Carolina, whose fate is as yet uncertain. The Carolina sent out a wireless call for help Monday night, saying that a submarine was shelling the vessel. Two hundred passengers had taken to the boats, the wireless operator said.

Promptly upon receipt of the news that German submarines were operating in American waters the port of New York was ordered closed. It has been reopened, however, since it has become apparent that the raiders have left for other parts.

Although it is believed that five U boats are in the squadron that carried out the raid, stories told by some of the survivors indicate that all of the schooners were sunk by the same submarine.

Orders have been issued prohibiting merchantmen from answering S. O. S. calls, it being feared that such calls might be sent out by the Huns in order to lure unsuspecting vessels to where they might fall victims to the raiders.

Acknowledgment of Failure

Details of the naval operations to clear the sea of the raiders are being withheld by the naval authorities at Washington, but the public is assured that nothing is being left undone to reach Germany that sending her submarines into American waters is a measure liable to end in disaster for them.

The submarine attack upon America is looked upon by the Washington authorities as an acknowledged failure. Germany that her diver campaign of frightfulness has failed. Secretary of the Navy Daniels told congress yesterday that the attack was a frantic effort on the part of Germany to strike at the American transport system and prevent the transportation of troops to France. It was intended, he said, to frighten the people of this country into demanding the withdrawal of our war vessels from European waters to protect our own coasts.

Secretary Daniels assured congress, however, that no apprehension is enter-

SAMMIES ARE PRAISED OVER BOLD COUNTER IN BIG FIGHT

Helped Hold Huns At Apex of Their Drive Where Invaders' Line Had Reached Closest To Paris

ALSO AMONG ONES
GUARDING THE MARNE

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Associated Press)—Reports from American army headquarters in France and from Paris show that the American forces included in General Foch's reserves played a conspicuous part in the check of the German drive towards Paris. The Americans moved into the battle line on Friday last and were with the French detachments that threw the Germans back across the Marne when they succeeded in forcing the passage of that river on May 30. Later Americans took part in some of the most important fighting west of Chateau Thierry.

The fighting west of Chateau Thierry took place on Monday, the Americans going into action at the point of the German advance nearest to Paris and on a front regarded as the most critical of the western side of the salient. It was here that the French line had given on Sunday and the heights west of the town had fallen to the invaders.

DROVE HUNS BACK

The Americans drove the Germans out of their positions in a brilliant counter, following up this success and regaining important ground for the Allies. The Sammies suffered a number of casualties, the number not being as yet officially announced. Nine American wounded have already reached the American base hospital at Nice, however.

The official report of the American participation in the fighting in cooperation with the French states that the American counter was "a magnificent dash." It was made near Neville, north of the Marne.

General Pershing reports on other fighting by Americans. There has been a violent artillery duel on the Toul sector, where both sides used guns of all calibers. American combat patrols fought a large enemy patrol in the Lunerville section of the Lorraine front, the Americans having a few casualties.

Victims In the Air

In the air the Yankee aviators have been maintaining their fine record. Since the American flyers have been on the Lorraine front they have brought down a total of thirty-three German planes to seven they have lost of their own. Yesterday three American flyers attacked six Germans, downing one of the enemy and chasing the other five back. The German machine shot down yesterday has been taken into Toul, where it is being exhibited.

In addition to meeting the German first time in the air, the Americans for the first time are manning the air-defense batteries along their part of the Picardy front. Here the German raiders have been specializing on the American hospitals back of the lines. One raiding squadron which came over yesterday was stopped by the anti-aircraft shells and one big plane was tumbling out of the skies.

The casualty list reported by the war department yesterday carried forty names. Three were reported killed in action, one died of wounds, nineteen by accident and other causes and six from disease. Eight others are reported seriously wounded, one slightly wounded and one missing.

GOOD SHOT LANDED IN THE WRONG PLACE

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Associated Press)—Mistaking the battleship Louisiana for the target which was being used for big gun practice, a battleship yesterday landed a shell on the deck of that vessel, killing one of the Louisiana crew. The weather was hazy and the Louisiana emerged from the fog at an unexpected time.

ECONOMICAL BURNER OF OIL BEING TRIED OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—(Official)—Shipping men here are interested in a new oil burner, which saves nearly half the fuel over the best previous devices. The government is supervising the tests.